THE DAILY JOURNAL

FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1890.

WASHINGTON OFFICE-513 Fourteenth st-P. S. HEATH, Correspondent.

Telephone Calls. Business Office.......238 | Editorial Rooms......242 TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY BY MAIL One year, with sunday ... Three months, with Sunday ... One month, without Sunday ... ne month, with Sunday. Delivered by carrier in city, 25 cents per week. WEEKLY.

Reduced Rates to Clubs. Subscribe with any ofour numerous agents, or send JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page paper a ONE CENT postage stamp; on a twelve or sixteen-page paper a TWO-CENT postage stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these rates.

All communications intended for publication in this paper must, in order to receive attention, be accompanied by the name and address of the writer.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

Can be found at the following places: LONDON-American Exchange in Europe, 44 PARIS-American Exchange in Paris, 35 Boulevard NEW YORK-Gilsey House and Windsor Hotel.

PHILADELPHIA-A. P. Kemble, 8735 Lancaster CHICAGO-Palmer House. CINCINNATI-J. P. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street.

LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner Third and Jefferson streets. ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot WASHINGTON, D. C .- Riggs House and Ebbitt

THE population of Missouri, by the census of 1890, is 2,659,471, against 2,169,-091 in 1880, and, with this increase, the State is drifting away from bourbonism.

THE correspondent whose imagination so frequently misleads him to predict war clouds in Europe which will burst forth in the tornado of battle is sure that the storm is gathering in earnest

THE report comes from Washington that the lottery lobbyists are not as happy as they were, a petition being in circulation in the House asking that the committee on rules fix a time for the consideration of the anti-lottery bill.

DEMOCRATS in the House appear to be exceedingly anxious to have bills providing for public buildings, for the payment of bogus or, at least, doubtful war claims, and other measures that will increase the appropriations considered before anything else. They want campaign thunder.

THE New York Herald has discovered that Secretary Blaine is "the political scorpion of the country," that he is "a dear old fossil" and the "American George III." Mr. Blaine has long been regarded as a versatile man, but not to such an extent as the Herald makes him. But he never was a fossil.

THE Brooklyn Eagle is very sure that financiers must have some misapprehensions about the management of that city when bonds which were snatched up at a premium nearly two years ago now find no purchasers. A Democratic machine is cause sufficient for all sorts of misapprehensions, and Brooklyn has a perfect

Ir was happily and truthfully observed at the meeting of the Bar Association, Wednesday, that Indiana sits in the lap of the Republic. Such a favored State should not permit successive financially cowardly Democratic legislatures to put a first mortgage on all its property by increasing the State debt nearly half a million dollars a year.

THE Washington correspondent of the Louisville Courier-Journal says the census returns show unexpected gains of population in the Southern States, and that it is probable that they will have proportionately as many additional Congressmen as the Northern States. If they do it will be an official indorsement of political fraud. The congressional representation of the South should be cut down to an honest basis.

THE resignation of President Celman, which has finally been brought about by great pressure, is an important victory for the Argentine Republic. It has been evident for some time past that he was an irritating factor of the situation, and that his continuance in office was an obstruction to a peaceable settlement of affairs. He was incompetent, egotistical and dishonest. His removal from office was absolutely necessary to the restoration of public confidence, and it has come none too soon.

THE attention of Secretary Windom having been called to rumors questioning his honest enforcement of the silver law, he said: "The new silver law will be executed in the utmost good faith by this department and in the spirit in which it was enacted. I have the friendliest feeling for the silver interests, and hope to see silver go up in price, as such a condition will be beneficial to the whole country." He explained that the form of his advertisement for the purchase of silver was intended to protect

the government interests. THE brewers, who own the larger part of the saloons in Chicago, have refused to pay the city license on the ground that the original package decision exempts them from fulfilling their contracts with the city. If the claim is upheld by the courts the city will be deprived of a large revenue. Several papers complain that the course which the city authorities have pursued in agreeing to make up a case while the saloons continue business is very weak, and goes to furnish further evidence that the present regime is controlled by the saloons.

Congress derives its importance from the original package decision of the Supreme Court. The decision held that under the Constitution Congress had exclusive control of commerce between the States, and censequently that no State could prohibit or regulate the interstate traffic in liquor. By the new law Congress expressly concedes the right of a State to exercise such control in the case of liquor imported from an- | Department, finally led

other State, thus placing this traffic on a different footing from that of other interstate commerce. The new law gives each State supreme and unlimited control of the liquor traffic without reference to whether the liquor is manufactured within the State or imported from another State, and in the latter case the State control attaches the moment the goods enter the State. The effect is to restore State authority in this regard to the position it held before the Supreme Court decision, and to establish the right of each State to adopt prohibition, high license or local option as it may see fit. This is good sense and ought to be good law, though it is somewhat doubtful whether the Supreme Court will hold it

DEMOCRATIC EXTRAVAGANCE.

Notwithstanding the last Legislature

was confronted with an empty treasury, an increasing debt, an inevitable deficit, and an enormous annual interest account, it made appropriations with a lavish hand. New offices were created and new expenses incurred as recklessly as if the State revenue had been ample and its treasury overflowing. The expenses of the Legislature itself were \$125,000, an increase of \$8,000 over the last preceding one. The cost of the judiciary was increased from \$203,884, in 1887, to \$222,144 in 1889, and would have been still further increased if the act appointing four new Democratic Supreme Judges had not been held unconstitutional. The expense of the State Bureau of Statistics was increased from \$4,000, in 1887, to \$7,799 in 1889—a reward perhaps for its anticipated services in furnishing ammunition for the calamity shriekers relative to farm mortgages For the new State-house, "for custodian's, janitors' and engineers' salaries for natural gas, water, illuminating, repairs for custodian and engineer," there was appropriated \$22, 170.59. Observe this includes "repairs for custodian and engineer.' This law created nearly thirty salaried positions, and in order to make sure that all of them should be filled by Democrats, the appointment of the custodian was conferred on the then State Statistician and State Geologist, both Democrats, and the custodian was to appoint the others. The list is as fol-

Per Annum Custodian \$1,500
Assistant custodian 900
Fifteen janitors, \$50 per month 9,000
Two day watchmen, \$50 per month 1,200
One night-watchman, \$55 per month 660
Engineer Engineer 1,500
Six assistant engineers, \$75 per month 5,400
Elevator boy, \$40 per month 480

Total.....\$20,640 Out of the total appropriation of \$24, 984 there was paid during the year, for natural gas, \$1,350; for water, \$1,459.12, and for illuminating gas, \$2,363.77. The rest went for salaries to this small army of Democratic placemen. And be it remembered that these salaries and increased expenses were to be paid with money borrowed on top of a debt that is increasing at the rate of \$400,000 a

IN THE INTEREST OF AMERICAN CATTLE-

There is reason to believe that the valuable results already accomplished by this administration will soon be followed by another of great importance to agricultural interests. We refer to the probable removal of British restrictions on the importation of American cattle. For some years past the British government has enforced a regulation requiring all live cattle imported from the United States to be slaughtered on the docks within a period of ten days after they are landed. This regulation was made several years ago, when there was some pleuro-pneumonia among American cattle, and consequently some ground for it. Since then, however, very stringent measures have been adopted for eradicating the disease, and for some time past there have only been a few sporadic cases. At present the disease has no footing in this country, and with our present knowledge and vigorous methods of treatment is not likely to get any. The British regulation, however, is still in force. The requirement that all American cattle shall be slaughtered on the docks within ten days after arrival prevents the American owner from holding them until they can recover from the bad effects of the voyage and until the market is in the best condition for selling. In other words, he is compelled to sell at a great disadvantage. Canadian cattle, which are allowed to enter England without any restrictions, are said to yield the shipper from \$10 to \$15 per head more than can be realized from the same grade of cattle shipped from the United States. The effect of this difference in returns is very marked, both upon foreign cattle trade and upon the market value of cattle in the United States, the loss thus inflicted on the shipper being communicated to the home dealer and finally to the farmer. If the shipper were able to secure \$10 or \$15 per head more for animals upon their landing in a British port, it would stimulate the foreign trade and increase the price in this country very materially. It is also claimed that the removal of the English restrictions would enable American shippers to send a kind of cattle which now cannot be exported at all to that country, viz.: thin steers, or feeders, as they are called. The supply of these in this country is very great, and the surplus tends to keep down the price not only of beef cattle but of all meat-producing animals. The opening of the British

For some time past the Secretary of Agriculture, under general directions THE original package bill as passed by from the President, has been giving his attention to this subject and endeavoring to bring about a removal of the British restrictions. The first point of difficulty was to convince the British authorities that pleuro-pneumonia had been completely stamped out in this country and that there was no longer any reasonable ground for the restriction. The correspondence on this subject, conducted through the State

market to this kind of cattle and their

introduction on English farms for fat-

tening purposes would prove a great re-

lief to the American market.

English authorities consenting to allow this government to send over experts who could see the cattle landed, and who could examine them themselves. Accordingly, the Secretary of Agriculture has sent a commission of four expert veterinarians, headed by Dr. Salmon, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, who will be stationed one each at the ports of London, Liverpool and Glasgow. These experts will carefully inspect, in the presence of British officials, every cargo of American cattle arriving out, and it is expected they will be able to show that the cattle are entirely free from any trace of pleuropneumonia. With this fact established, it is believed the British restrictions will be removed. This is the more probable since public sentiment in that country is undergoing a change in regard to the exclusion of American cattle. In fact, there has been a formal demand made by the stock-feeders of England for a modification or removal of the present restrictions. If the efforts of the Secretary of Agriculture in this direction prove successful it will add another to the list of important results accomplished by this administra-

FIRST FOR FREE WHISKY.

The House but responded to the de-

mand of the vast majority of the people

who desire that the State shall have control of the liquor traffic within its borders when it passed the conference "original package" bill. Without such a law the laws of a State either prohibiting or regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors by a license became null and void. The resident of the State, paying taxes, could be made amenable to such laws, but the residents of other States could enter and sell original packages in defiance of the law and without paying license or regard to local regulation. The passage of such a law was absolutely necessary to give the State the power to suppress or in any way regulate a hurtful traffic by men who were not citizens. In original packages the outsider could violate every law of the State regarding the hours and days of sale which it might enact. Such a dealer was, in fact, greater than the State. The Democratic party has stood all these years for the rights of the State. They have delighted to speak of sovereign States, and Democratic leaders plunged the Nation into war to vindicate the supremacy of the State over the Union. No one who knows Democratic leadership and the animus of that party was surprised to find the Democrats in the House voting solidly against the conference bill on Wednesday. Indeed, the surprise would have resulted had these Representatives failed to do otherwise. They may give this or that pretext for their votes-may say that the bill contains an admission which denies sover eignty to the States, and that the consent of the federal government is necessary to enable a State to legislate respecting matters which entirely affect its citizens and revenues; but these, for the most part, are merely pretexts. The situation was plain; the Supreme Court had decided that State authorities cannot interfere with the sale of liquors in original packages by the citizens of another State, and hundreds of unscrupulous men in the traffic were selling liquors States which had prohibitory or restrictive high-license laws. The question was whether this great outrage upon States should be permitted to go on to the general demoralization, or whether Congress, as intimated by the Supreme Court, should pass a law excepting liquors from the interstate-commerce provision of the law and the Constitution. The Democrats lost no time in deciding. They were almost to a man opposed to any law which would interfere with the freest liquor traffic in defiance of the rights and authority of the State. When it came to a question between unbridled liquor traffic and the rights of the State to control it, Democratic members lost no time in deciding to obey the behests of the liquor traffic. For some time it has been a free-trade party, but on Wednesday, in the House, its chosen representatives declared that it is the free whisky party, even at the cost of State sovereignty.

THE Brooklyn Eagle, which is Democratic, candidly declares that the object of the Democrats in Mississippi in making a new Constitution "is to prevent the negro frem voting by some means which will escape the imputation that he is so prevented on account of race." The Vicksburg Commercial Herald, in making suggestions to the constitutional convention, would "exclude from suffrage persons so ignorant as to prevent them having reasonably safe judgment of measures to be voted on, or being reasonable judges of the fitness of candidates for office," and this question it would submit to three officials in each county, to be selected by the Governor. Such a scheme would result in the disfranchisement of nearly every Republican, since the Democratic judges in Mississippi who shoot Republicans for being candidates would conclude that a yoter who would vote for any Republican would be unfit to judge of the fitness of candidates. The same paper further urges its plan for the following

In a county where there are thirteen very ignorant voters to one reasonably intelligent voter the boards of examination and registration would trim the ignorance down to reasonable and perfectly safe limits, and everything would work smoothly, without any illegal or violent methods.

The Brooklyn paper states the case as

The problem in Mississippi will be to let illiterate whites exercise the ballot, because they will vote Democratic, and will only elect men of their race to office, and to prevent illiterate negroes from exercising it, because they will vote Republican and will insist on electing men of their race to

That is a fair statement for a Democratic paper, but it is not in accordance with the facts of history. The illiterate whites, if they wished to vote the Republican ticket, no matter whether the Republican candidates were white or black, would be debarred from voting. It is not the negro voter that the Mississippi Democrats object to, but the Republican party. The Eagle does not denounce this outrageous conspiracy to

nullify the fifteenth amendment, but if | CLAYTON VS. BRECKINRIDGE the Republicans in a Northern State should favor a constitutional amendment which would make an educational qualification for all voters, white and black, what a howl they would set up!

In this issue will be found a brief abstract of, and extracts from, the report of the majority of the House committee on elections in the contest of Clayton vs. Breckinridge, in the Second Arkansas district. The evidence is conclusive that not only was Clayton murdered to protect the ballot-box thieves, but that three other men were murdered, because it was feared they would do something to expose the criminals. Even the shooting of one brother by another is so suspicious as to lead to the conclusion that it may have been done with murderous intent. Ballot-box stealing is regarded as a joke, officers who are plainly implicated with lawless proceedings are continued in office, and murder seems to cause no moral revulsion if done to elect a Democrat to Congress, or prevent the punishment of those who stuff or steal ballot-boxes for him. And yet people say that the federal government must not interfere to prevent such crimes when they affect the election of Congressmen.

A TENNESSEE man has hit on a device for selling liquor that beats the original package plan. He owns a farm portions of which lie in three counties that corner together, all of which forbid the sale of liquor without license. When his patrons come to make a purchase they are blindfolded and given the command: "Forward march, side-step to the right, then side-step to the left, and then to the rear, by the right flank," etc. The customer is then asked what county he is in, and being unable to answer he is asked the quantity wanted, and the money handed over. The customer is led back to where he began the march, and the blindfold taken off. The result is they never know in what county the purchase was made, and are no good as witnesses. The seller is bomb-proof against indictments.

THE Farmers' Alliance of Louisiana has taken strong ground against the lottery. The president of the order, in his annual address to the State convention.

at Baton Rouge, said: I recommend that you dedicate a page in your record book to the honor of our brothers who, as members of the Legislature, voted in accordance with your wishes against submitting to a popular vote the question of rechartering the lottery, and that you instruct your secretary to inscribe thereon their names and a fitting testimonial of their virtues. I further recommend that you expel from the order those members who have disobeyed your instructions on this vital question, the State, parish and subordinate unions, respectively, dealing with their members.

The recemmendation was unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

In February, 1869, Samuel J. Randall, from the House committee on rules, reported a rule for the consideration of the bill which repealed the tobacco tax, which provided that when the consideration of the bill had been begun no dilatory motion, whatever, should be entertained by the Speaker. This precedent is commended to those agitated persons who are prattling about the tyranny of Speaker Reed.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

THE Empress of Germany is the possessor of an ungovernable temper, and her out bursts at times are said to be exceedingly humiliating to her friends.

MRS. EDISON, the great electrician's wife, is a woman of twenty-four, whose graceful figure is a trifle above the average height. She has brown hair, hazel eyes, a clear olive complexion and is an unusually pretty

PROFESSOR JEWETT recently lectured in Westminster Abbey on Robert Browning. He called the poet one of the most original thinkers of his generation, and said that his thoughts had no relation to those of any other poet. As he himself said, "I have no connection with any other establishment." On the New York & New England railroad is a car window which is constructed on sensible principles. The upper sash is half window and half wire-netting. This can be pulled down, and with the lower sash shut, one can secure ventilation with-out having the wind blow into one's ear or down one's neck, and the netting keeps out

LADY GRANBY, one of the acknowledged beauties of London and the future Duchess of Rutland, is described by a recent London letter-writer as "this tall and wil-lowy-shaped figure, the head of a Greek terra cotta, the eyes of a startled fawn and the complexion of a tea rose, who moves forward with a touch of disdain on her well-cut lips and a haughty turn of the slim, statuesque throat.'

MADELEINE LEMAIRE, who is one of the most successful and distinguished of mod ern French artists, has beauty as well as talent. She is a tall brunette with charming manners, soft dark eyes, and a sweet and intellectual face. When only fifteen years old she exhibited at the Salon a portrait of her grandfather. It would have taken a prize had not the jury thought that "the author of this picture was too

LADY MONCKTON and Miss Frith, daughter of W. P. Frith, R. A., are about to join the army of lady shop-keepers, and will shortly embark in business as decorators and art furnishers. Lady Monckton will superintend affairs as far as her future theatrical engagements will permit, while Miss Frith will continue to conduct the Ladies' Work Guild, which has for some time past outgrown her rooms in Kensington square, London.

JUDGING by the quotations in Mr. Stanley's new book, his favorite reading during the Emin expedition was in the Bible and Tennyson. Before turning in for the night, he tells us, he always read the Bible; and it appears that he read the book through twice from beginning to end. Next to the Bible Mr. Stanley quotes oftenest from Tennyson-not always quite correctly, by the bye. Browning figures in Stanley' pages as well as Tennyson, and the oft-quoted epilogue to "Asolando" does duty once more at the end of "Darkest Africa.

HANNIBAL HAMLIN, the venerable ex Vice-president of the United States, show no falling off in his activity with his ad vancing years. He is constantly going forth fron, his home at Bangor to attend public gatherings in the neighboring towns. A few days ago he went to a Grand Army reception at Calais and was welcomed in a very eloquent address. In his reply Mr. Hamlin said he was more proud of his membership in the Grand Army than of any other office he had ever held. He has promised to attend the encampment at Bos-

TROUBLES have told terribly upon Queen Natalie of Servia. Her once placid countenance is now deeply furrowed with wrinkles. In two years she has aged twenty. It is said that she suffers from want of sleep, and has recourse to opiates. Her beauty is gone, and with it her youth, and the wreck of her former self is all that is left to tell the tale of her life, even though it fail to solve the enigma of her individuality. She is the personification of a political riddle, in the solving of which a nation is rendered wretched, a queen outraged and a mother disconsolate.

The Reasons of the House Elections Committee for Declaring a Vacancy.

A Story of Lawlessness, Blood and Murder That Should Cause Every Patriotic Lever of Ris Country to Blush with Shame.

The report of the committee on elections

in the contested case of Clayton vs. Breckmridge, of the Second Arkansas district, which has been submitted to the House, is a document which should be read by every intelligent and candid voter. The facts are well known. Col. John M. Clayton became the Republican candidate against C. R. Breckinridge. He made a vigorous canvass, which, in view of the fact that Norwood, the faction candidate for Governor, had run 3,002 votes ahead of Eagle in the congressional district, made the outlook for Breckinridge very doubtful, and his henchmen resolved upon desperate measures. Everything was against Clayton, but when the returns were counted seat was accorded to Breckinridge. Clayton gave notice of contest, and while he was taking testimony at Plummersville, where a ballot-box containing a large majority for him had been stolen, was assassinated. In the September election there had been frauds and irregularities in Conway county, in which is Plummerville. One Stowers, who had recently come from Mississippi, organized and armed a company of Democrats, who gave out that it was to be used in the interest of a fair election. The colored voters, fearing that the arming and load of fixed ammunition meant murder, did not vote freely. The night of the election an attempt was made to steal the ballot-box. which seemed unnecessary, as the votes were counted by Democrats, who refused to have any Republicans present. The | ing a perambulator. The chair over which Democrats carried the county and secured the election of one She lby for sheriff, who entered upon his duties before the November election. He appointed a number of deputies in Plunimerville, one of whom was the man who attempted to steal the ballot-box in September. When the day of election came the Republican judges, who had been appointed in accordance with the law, were ousted by these deputies. The report says:

The purpose and character of the deputy sheriffs at once became manifest. They took the matter in hand and prevented the two Republican judges from exercising their rights. The election was, therefore, held by three Democratic judges and two Democratic clerks. These Democratic deputy sheriffs, though present and taking part in the unlawful eviction of the Republican judges, were all absent when needed in the evening to search for the ballot-box thieves. The disappearance of the deputies before the masked men made their appearance, and the fact that some of them returned in the rain from Morrillton about dark and then changed hats and returned to Plummerville, remaining only a few minutes, and disappearing just before the box was stolen—the fact that they rode home again in the rain and dark, one of them losing his hat on the way-very naturally led to the suspicion that the sheriff's organized posse of deputies were parties or privies to the robbery

The report quotes the testimony, which goes to show that one of the deputy sheriffs, O. T. Bentley, if not the actual thief
of the ballot-box, was the leader of the
gang which stole it. He is still deputy
sheriff, and upon him devolved the duty of
capturing the ballot-box thieves and of
ferreting out the murderer of Clayton. A number of persons were indicted in the federal court for violation of the election law, among whom was this deputy sheriff Bentley. These indictments and the offering of rewards for the conviction of the thieves, caused much apprehension in Demecratic circles in Conway county, and Bentley made a proposition to concede Clayton's majority in Plummerville, where the box was stolen, on condition that no explanatory questions were asked. Clayton declined and proceeded to take testimony, and just as he began was assassi-

The report then details the series of murders following this election. Hon. M. W. Benjaman was assaulted at Morrillton, from the effects of which he died; Clayton was assassinated at Plummerville; Smith the negro detective who was hunting the ballot-box thief, was killed; Wahl, United States supervisor, was shot in the neck, and George Bentley, who was about to make disclosures, was shot by his brother, O. T. Bentley. Regarding the murder of

Clayton the report says: The State and the Nation were horrifled. Re wards were offered, and the community of Mor-rillton, near which the murder occurred, passed appropriate resolutions, but no earnest attempt to aid in bringing the murderers to justice has been made by the local authorities. The efforts of the Governor have been in vain. Much of the work done has been upon a mistaken line and without giving due weight to the suspicion that should naturally attach to the ballot-box stealers. In regard to the accidental shooting of

his brother by O. T. Bentley, the report re-

There is no direct evidence to show that there was anything criminal in the killing of Bentley by his brother, as the shooting was done in the presence of a single witness, Wells, who was also one of the parties indicted for the ballotbox theft, and it was claimed that O. T. Bentley was handling a breach-loading revolver at the time. It is unfortunate that George Bentley should have been killed before making the full disclosures which were expected, and it was also unfortunate that the negro Smith should have been killed while making investigations and reports to the detectives. In the light of the other murders, and the attempted murder, the coinci-dence of the killing of these two men cannot be viewed without suspicion. With all these cir-cumstances disclosed the sheriff of Conway county has subjected himself to severe criticism to say the least of it, by retaining O. T. Bentley as his deputy during the whole time that has elapsed since the murder, and during the time when the sheriff was claiming to be on the hunt

In view of these facts, the majority of the committee conclude as follows: No reasonable explanation of the murder appears, except that some of the ballot-box thieves, finding the taking of the testimony progressing. killed Col. Clayton to suppress the investigation. No other motive is possible in explanation of the shooting of Wahl, and we see no reason for doubting that the men who were wicked enough to kill Wahl were equally willing to murder Clayton. No Clayton militia theory would explain the attempt upon Wahl's life, and the avidence clearly disproves any such an explanation as to Col. Clayton's death.

Here the committee makes the point that "the necessity of the enactment of some law which will prevent ballot-box stealing and murder from conferring a prima facie title to a seat in Congress is evident from the result of this contest. Had such laws been in force it would have prevented the contestee from taking his seat with such a title. No one would have undertaken to confer such a title by stealing a ballot-

Speaking of the development of the crime and the immunity of the criminals, the committee says:

No doubt some of these men would have been deterred from taking the first step in these crimes if they had realized that murder would be the end. But they crossed their Rubicon. Breckinridge got the seat in Congress, and one crime followed in the footsteps of the other. The least guilty of the criminals dare not expose the more guilty lest the fate of Clayton should overtake them, and Taylor, one of the parties who went to Plummerville for the ballot-box, having turned State's evidence, is a fugitive from his State. In fact, the only person who seems to have been punished by the local authorities is Wahl, the federal supervisor. He was shot through the neck with a pistol-ball while playing cards. The murderers of Benjamin must be well known, for a large number of persons were present, but they are not indicted. No indictments have been found under the State election laws for these crimes. The murderer of Smith is discharged without a trial, the killing of Bentley is not investigated, and the only man whose crime has received full attention at the hands of the local authorities is Wahl, who was indicted for playing a game of cards at the time he was shot. Where public officers receive their offices as the result of criminal or fraudulent methods of election, it is not to be expected that they will ren-der active service in punishing men who have committed like offenses in other elections.

The case of one Dansby, who is reported as an orphan whose age was thirty or thirty-five years, contains some interesting features. He is a strong friend of Mr. Breckinridge, and appeared at the polls in Cleveland county under the influence of

federal court, and in his testimony Mr. Breckinridge owns that he helped pay the

fine Here are his words: Mr. Dansby's punishment was quite severe \$500 and costs for an offense that usually would have been punished with 10 per cent of that amount, but no particular complaint was made of it. The fact that Hon. J. W. Hudson, chairman of the district Democratic committee. helped Mr. Dansby to pay his fine is mentioned as significant. It might have been added that I helped Hudson help Dansby. Somebody had to help Dansby pay his fine or he had to go to jail. Mr. Hudson is his uncle, and Dansby is a young man and an orphan.

The majority recount irregularities else-where. In Freeman township, Woodruff county, a strong Republican locality, no election was held, and frauds in other places, including Plummerville, are sufficient to overcome Breckinridge's majority and give the election to the dead Clayton. In concluding the report the majority. among other things, say;

The present case has attracted national attention, not because it stands alone as a startling and striking incident of dangers ahead to our form of government, but because it appears to be one of the worst of a very bad kind. Other ballot-boxes have been stolen in other districts, other ballot-boxes have been stuffed, other returns have been falsified, other voters have been intimidated, other political murders have been committed, but now for the first time a member of Congress, elected by a fair and full majority of his people, has been foully murdered while preparing his case for presentation to this House, and a new element of settlement of political contests has been introduced. In the old days of the code of honor political antagonists often met face to face, eye to eye, and sought their adver-sary's life. This method of settling political differences has become obsolete, and we frequently congratulate ourselves upon the improved moral tone of our day and generation. But never before has a contest for a seat in Congress been terminated by the bullet of an assassin. If such methods are submitted to in silence, the party benefited by the crime of his partisans, quiety and without dispute retaining the benefits of the death of his competitor, we would find that a new element would be introduced into our form of government.

ELECTRIC FRANKENSTEIN.

Mechanism Both Ingenious and Useful-Moves a Perambulator.

LOWELL, Mass., Aug. 7 .- George R. Moore, of this city, a retired mill-owner, has constructed an electric man that walks about with every appearance of life, and is made to be useful as well as ornamental by pushhe presides is a light wicker-work affair. like those of a half-grown trotting sulky. There is a footboard which is used for carrying the batteries which put the propelling power into the electric man's muscles of wood and steel.

The man stands directly behind the chair. If he were flesh and blood he would just come inside the limits as a lightweight sparrer, and as far as all appearances go would be about twenty-five years old. He is connected with the chair at about the point at which the human diaphragm is popularly supposed to be

There is a pushing bar above this, on which his neatly-gloved hands rest, but this is more for vanity than utility. He is dressed in the beight of fashion, being attired in a new suit of gray-mixed goods, white shirt with collar and cuffs to match and a soft felt hat. He has a number of changes of clothing, and can be dressed for Fourth of July or Christmas weather just like any man. He wears a No. 6 shoe, four wide, and sports a Louis Napoleonic mustache. Met upon any thoroughfare he would be marked for his general style and dignified bearing. Just at present his complex-ion is a little off color, but he is to have this treated with the most approved toilet preparations that the paint-pot can pro-

The action of the feet and legs, which the inventor has reached with this machine, is a remarkable imitation of a human being. There is none of the jerky motion that is so commonly seen in mechanical figures. Each foot, as it leaves the ground, rises naturally on the toe with the same springy motion that is characteristic of the graceful walk among men and women. As in the taking of the foot from the ground so in replacing it at the end of the step, the motion is free from jog or jar, and is entirely natural. The electric man is provided with a six-

horse power battery, which is amply sufficient to enable him to push the fattest dowager up Corey hill. It is Mr. Moore's intention to make his electric man polite, as well as useful, and to that end his right arm, which is said to have more joints and bones than the corresponding member of the human body, will

ROBBED OF HIS WHOLE FORTUNE.

gracefully as he receives a fare.

be so arranged that he can raise his hat

Russian Immigrant Confidenced Out of 1,700 Roubles by a Hamburg Agent.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 .- John Wytikicswiksz, his wife and two children, arrived at the barge office on the Hamburg-American packet steamship Gellert, on Sunday. They came from a small village in the interior of Russia. The family was going to locate in Illinois. The man had in his possession a draft for 1,700 roubles, drawn on Wolff's Express Company, at No. 47 Broadway. It was signed by William Wolff, who claims to be the Hamburg agent of Wolff's Express Company. On Monday morning Wytikicswiksz went to the Broadway office of the express company to have his draft cashed. The money was all he had. The clerk in charge of the office told the immigrant that he had orders not to cash the draft, and that the Hamburg agent who issued it had no authority, and it was practically worthless.

The immigrant was heartbroken. The draft was the result of years of toil and represented his entire worldly goods. Wytikicswiksz then appealed to the barge office authorities. They began an investi-gation, but could do little for him. The 1,700 roubles given to the Hamburg Wolff is equal to \$904. He only allowed the immigrant \$800 for it. He also told the immigrant that he could have it cashed just as soon as he got here. To ward off suspicion, however, he made the draft not pavable until fifty-three days after his arrival. It is believed that Wm. Wolff, of Hamburg, is related to the Wolff who conducted a bogus banking business on Grand street, and who mysteriously disappeared some months ago, much to the sorrow of many of his creditors who had confidence in him. The Hamburg line will return the man free of charge, and he will sail to-day. His wife and two children will remain in charge of the barge office people. The Hamburg line have also notified their home agents to assist the deceived immigrant in getting his money back.

INDIANAPOLIS GETS IT.

ext Conference of Charities and Corrections to Meet in This City in May, 1891.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. NEW YORK, Aug. 7 .- The executive committee of the eighteenth National Conference of Charities and Corrections met at the Fifth-avenue Hotel this morning. There were present Oscar C. McCulloch, of Indianapolis; Philip C. Garrett, of Phila delphia, and Dr. Chas. Hoyt, of Indianapolie. Indianapolis was selected as the place and May 22 to 29, 1891, as the time for the

meeting of the next conference. Among the subjects to be considered by the conference are: Immigration, treatment and care of the insane, charity organizations, the child problem in cities, penal and refractory systems, cutodial care of idiots, public out-door relief, co-operation of women in the management of charitable, reformatory and penal institutions. Frank B. Sanborn, of Concord, Mass., was invited to address the conference on charitable, penal and other institutions in Europe. A report will be made by the committee on the International Conference of Charities and Corrections, to be held in connection with the world's fair.

Chicago's Population.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The official count, as announced by the Census Bureau today, shows the population of Chicago to be 1,098,576. This is an increase during the whisky with two shotguns and announced | decade of 595,391, or 118.32 per cent. This his purpose of taking an active part in the shows that Chicago has a population of election. He threatened the federal super- about 53,682 in excess of Philadelphia, and visior, and the latter left his post. He was is, therefore, the second city in population indicted, convicted and fined \$500 by the in the United States.